



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

A NEW FLAG WAVES

A white flag with a lion emblem now snaps and flutters in the breeze over Trincomalee, Ceylon. It is the flag of the Royal Ceylonese Navy which now occupies a base formerly held by the British. Britain's forces, which first established a base at Trincomalee in 1795, have withdrawn from Ceylon in accordance with an agreement made with that country some time ago.

BIG BUSINESS

The sale of goods to the United States is an important source of income for many countries of Western Europe. But these lands actually earned more dollars from tourist spending last year than they did from their export of goods. Altogether, American tourists spent well over a billion dollars while visiting free Europe in 1956!

GOVERNORS' PAY

The salary of New York's Governor Averell Harriman tops all other state governors in the country. He earns \$50,000 a year. The next highest paid governor is Robert Meyner of New Jersey—up for re-election this week—with \$30,000 annually. The lowest salary paid to any governor is \$9,000 a year.

HIGHWAY GAP

There is a gap in the 1,520-mile Alaska Highway—the road that stretches from Dawson Creek, in British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska. A 2,200-foot bridge at Taylor, British Columbia, collapsed not long ago, creating a break in the well-known transcontinental highway. Until a new bridge is built, traffic must use a ferry.

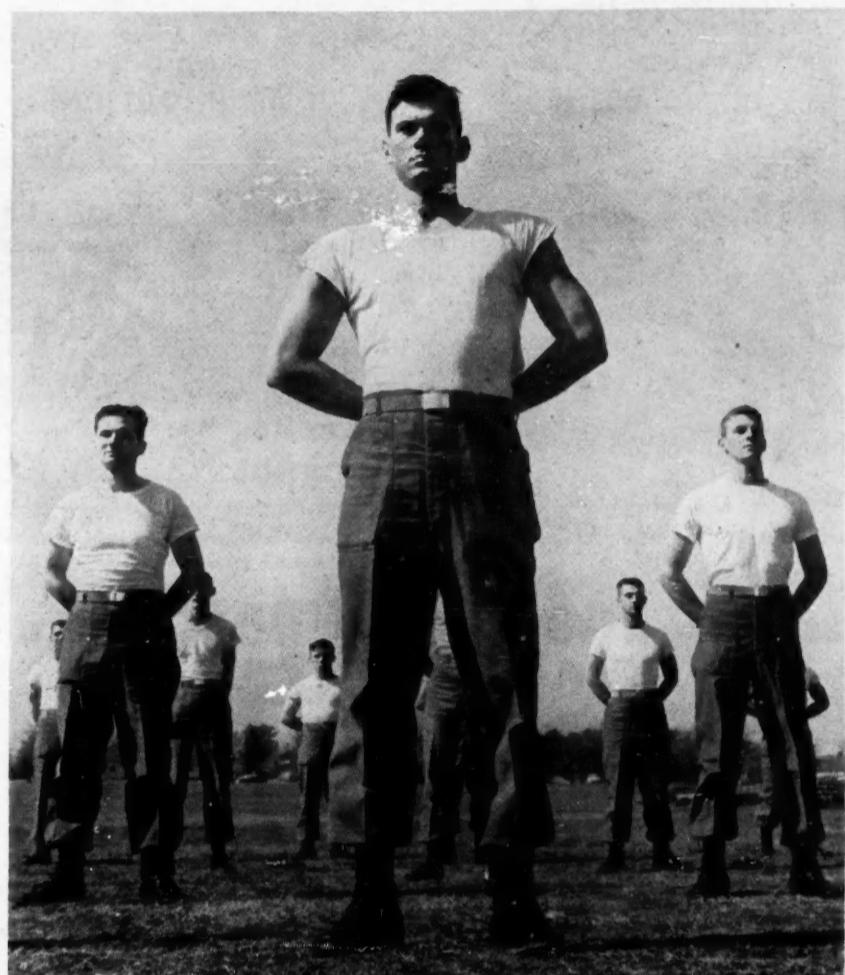
BACK TO BERLIN?

"Berlin should be made the capital of free Germany." So says West Berlin's new Mayor Willy Brandt. He hopes that West Germany will soon decide to move its capital from Bonn to West Berlin.

A number of other German officials support the proposed move from Bonn to West Berlin, saying it might help bring about a united Germany. But other officials feel that it would be dangerous to move the seat of West Germany's government into a city surrounded by Soviet-dominated East Germany.

WHOOPERS FLY

Wildlife officials are keeping their fingers crossed as the rare whooping cranes wing their way from Canada to their winter home in Texas. The large white bird is threatened with extinction. At latest count, there were only 26 whooping cranes still alive. It is feared that some of these might be lost in flight. A new count will be made when the last of the birds reach Texas some time in December.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MORNING CALISTHENICS helps to put U. S. troops in good physical condition

Keeping Physically Fit

U. S. Leaders Feel that Steps Should Be Taken to Improve The Strength and Stamina of American Youth

IS the United States becoming a "land of softies"? Are the stamina and vigor of our people declining? Such questions demand serious attention.

A country cannot remain stronger than its inhabitants. If the people become soft, and too dependent upon luxuries, the nation as a whole will eventually suffer. Vast material wealth is not enough to keep a country strong or great. Unless the citizens themselves are alert and robust, their riches may simply invite conquest by rival nations.

Vice President Nixon has shown concern over certain reports about Americans' lack of physical fitness. He says: "We are not a nation of softies, but we could become one if proper attention is not given to the trend of our times."

One report which worried Nixon—and President Eisenhower as well—was issued some time ago by 2 specialists in physical conditioning. It was based on the "Kraus-Weber tests" which these specialists had given to about 4,300 young people in the United States, and to approximately 2,900 in Europe. These tests are made up of 6 exercises designed to measure body flexibility, and also the strength of back and abdominal muscles.

In one Kraus-Weber test the person tested lies down, puts his hands behind his neck and without bending his knees lifts his feet 10 inches off the floor, holding them there for 10 seconds. In another test the person lies down with his hands behind his neck and, with someone else holding his feet to the floor, must rise to a sitting position.

Of every 100 young Americans tested, only 42 were able to perform all 6 exercises, whereas 91 of every 100 Europeans in the same age group could do so.

There are various other disturbing figures about the physical fitness of American youth. In one study of 100,000 school students, 79 per cent were found to have defective teeth; 15 per cent were malnourished; and 19 per cent had poor posture. Also, 40 per cent of the persons entering military service during World War II reportedly were unable to swim 50 feet.

Of the young men examined for military service since the start of the Korean War, about 16 per cent have been rejected for physical reasons alone, and others have been turned aside for physical disabilities combined with other kinds of defects.

(Concluded on page 6)

Earth Is Subject Of Intense Study

Many Nations Help in Search For Facts on Our World And Its Atmosphere

THE launching of Russia's first earth satellite—exactly one month ago today—helped call attention to a great world-wide project known as the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Moscow's Sputnik and the satellites planned by our own government represent an important part of the IGY effort. At the same time, many other noteworthy scientific feats are being carried out.

Just what is the International Geophysical Year?

We may as well start by saying that it isn't exactly a year. Instead, it is an 18-month period which began last July 1 and will continue until the end of 1958. During this time, thousands of scientists from at least 64 countries are making a joint effort to collect and share information about the earth—from its core to the outer reaches of its atmosphere.

The scientists have set up approximately 2,500 observation posts of one kind or another. Most of these are concentrated in north-and-south bands along 5 different meridians. Polar regions are receiving special attention, and about a dozen nations have sent exploration teams to the Antarctic.

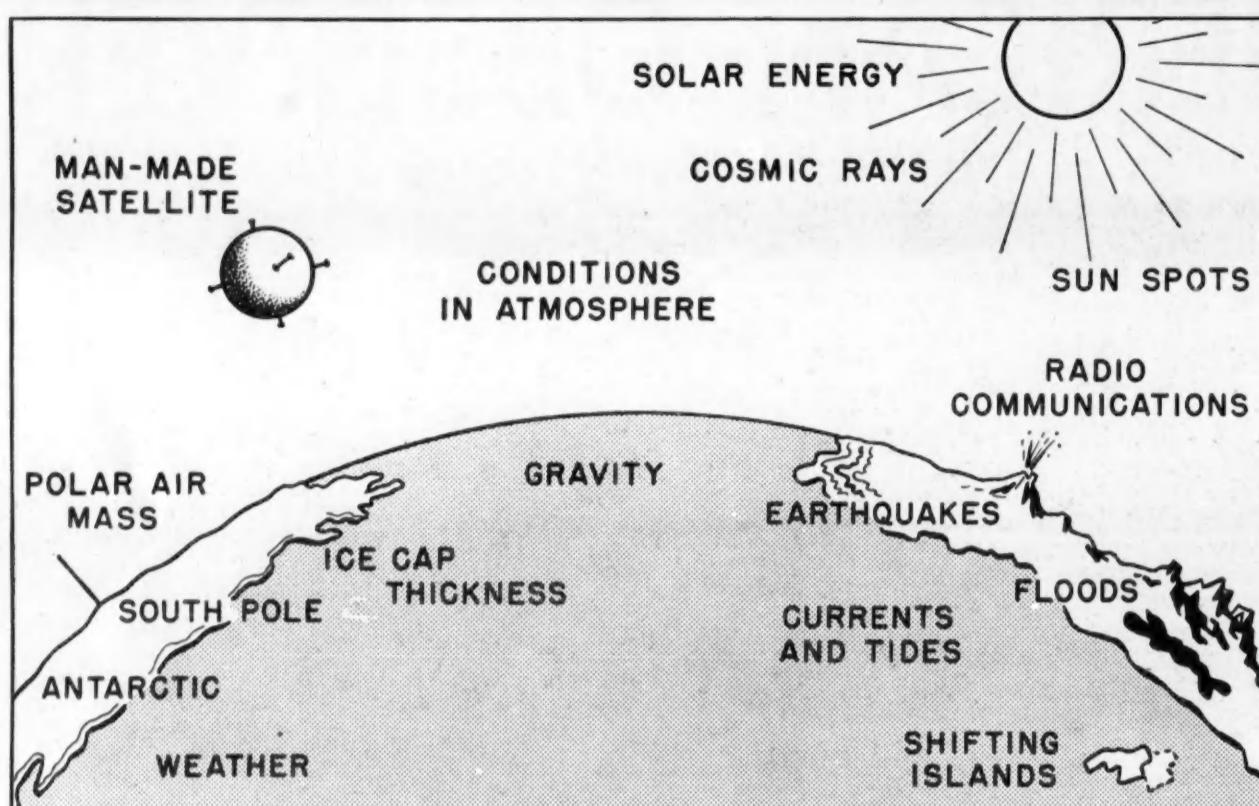
The present IGY is not the first undertaking of its kind. Scientists in the early 1800's organized special international projects to collect facts on the weather and on the earth's magnetic field. Information gathered during a world-wide "Polar Year," in 1882-83, was useful in the development of transatlantic wireless service. Another Polar Year, half a century later, yielded discoveries that helped improve radio transmission.

The present effort is far more ambitious than any of those that have gone before. Scientists feel that by working together, and by making observations at the same time from points all over the globe, they can answer many questions that now puzzle them—questions about the composition of the earth itself, about the ocean and its currents, and about the upper layers of our atmosphere.

Mankind almost certainly will harvest great benefits from the knowledge gained during this 18-month period. But it is hard to predict what form these benefits may take. One hope, among many, is that we shall learn to forecast the weather more accurately.

The IGY was suggested by an American scientist—Lloyd Berkner—in 1950. Plans and preparations got under way soon afterward. The project finally mushroomed into a vast

(Continued on page 2)



DURING the International Geophysical Year, scientists are trying to solve mysteries of the vast and often puzzling universe

Probing Our Earth and Its Atmosphere

(Continued from page 1)

affair on which the nations of the world may eventually spend as much as 2 billion dollars. Governments and private research organizations have joined hands in this extensive global enterprise.

A basic feature of the IGY is voluntary cooperation among all the agencies—private and governmental—that take part. To help keep things running smoothly, there is a comparatively small international headquarters located in a suburb of Brussels, Belgium.

Countries that are normally hostile toward one another have been working together reasonably well in the IGY. The list of participating nations includes such rivals as America and Russia, East and West Germany, Red China and Taiwan, Israel and Egypt, India and Pakistan. American scientists, though disappointed and concerned because our nation was not the first to launch an earth satellite, were quick to congratulate Russia for her success with Sputnik No. 1.

What role do the Russian and American earth satellites have in the IGY?

These little "moons" are designed to invade the far fringes of the earth's atmosphere. Traveling through a realm where man himself hasn't yet gone, they are to gather data of many kinds—information, for example, about the invisible rays that bombard us from the sun and from outer space.

Russia claimed that the bright sphere which she hurled skyward on October 4 was not actually a part of the IGY program. She said it represented a preliminary test, and she promised to send up an "official" IGY satellite sometime later. Even so, IGY scientists throughout the world have carefully traced the course and studied the movements of the first "man-made moon."

It is widely believed that Soviet laboratories have obtained coded information from instruments carried aloft in Sputnik No. 1. Many observers feel that Russia, by failing to

share such data, has violated the spirit of cooperation which is supposed to govern the geophysical year.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that Russia and her scientists have shown a cooperative attitude in many phases of IGY work, such as Antarctic exploration.

What are some of the questions that the International Geophysical Year may help to answer? What gains may this project help us to achieve?

Despite all his scientific progress, man remains surprisingly uninformed about this planet on which he lives. He doesn't know its exact shape, or the precise location of its continents and islands. He isn't even sure whether the continents stand still, or whether they drift. He doesn't fully understand the sun's effect upon the earth's atmosphere, nor has he learned what produces long periods of moisture and of drought. Scientists are giving special attention to such problems during the IGY.

Weather forecasting, a target of many jokes today, can eventually become more accurate if we learn enough about the forces that control our weather and climate. This is one of the reasons why research workers are now probing the ocean, drilling deep holes into glaciers and icecaps, and reaching skyward with balloons and rockets.

Instrument-bearing balloons are released, according to a regular schedule, from stations all over the world. By tracing their movements at altitudes up to 15 miles or so, observers hope to gain much knowledge about "jet streams" and other currents. Also, the balloons send back reports on such matters as temperature and air pressure.

From approximately 40 outposts on or near the bleak continent of Antarctica, scientists are charting the violent storms and blizzards which sweep the bottom of the world. Perhaps they can thus help determine how greatly the climate of other regions is influ-

enced by the cold air that pours down from Antarctica's lofty plateaus.

IGY observation teams already have reported many startling facts about the "icy continent." On certain occasions, for example, the temperature at outposts no farther apart than New York and Chicago has differed by as much as 100 degrees.

Mountain glaciers on our own continent and elsewhere are being studied, along with the icecaps of Greenland and the Antarctic, for clues on past

and present climatic changes. Other clues are sought in the ocean's well-known surface currents, and the hidden flows that move slowly across its floor.

Also under careful study is the question of whether man himself is causing the world's climate to become warmer. Certain scientists think this may be the case. They argue:

"We are burning great quantities of coal, petroleum, and other fuels, and thus adding much carbon dioxide to the air. The effect of this carbon dioxide is to help retain more and more of the sun's heat in our atmosphere." Observations now under way may show whether this theory is correct.

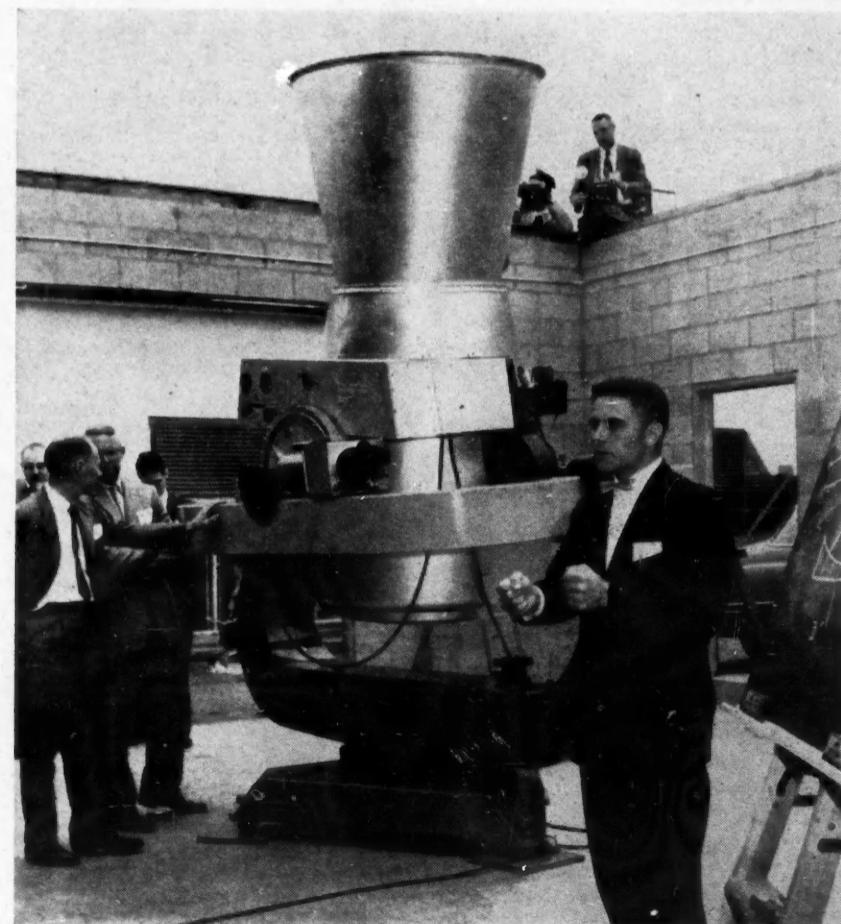
The sun. Perhaps the most important of all IGY studies are those which concentrate upon the sun, since that flaming body is our great source of energy, weather, and climate. Observatories in all latitudes are watching for possible variations in the amount of heat and light from the sun, and are trying to see how these variations affect earthly winds, temperatures, and rainfall.

The International Geophysical Year was scheduled for a period when sunspots were to be expected. These fiery eruptions, which come in 11-year cycles, are known to influence the earth in many ways. For instance, they generally coincide with brilliant displays of the Northern and Southern Lights.

The polar lights, or auroras, occur in an electrically charged layer of air known as the "ionosphere," many miles above the ground. Certain types of sunspots cause important changes in this layer—changes which, besides brightening the Northern and Southern Lights, often interfere with radio transmission.

Scientists are studying the ionosphere, and the sun's effects on it, by photographing the auroras and by

(Concluded on page 7, column 1)



Giant U. S. Camera designed to photograph man-made satellites in outer space. Twelve such cameras are to be placed at strategic points around the world. A complex optical system was created for the job, which is about as difficult as photographing a golf ball thrown from a plane at 60,000 feet.

Planning Space Travel

Distant Planets May Soon Be Within Reach

NEWSPAPER story later this century: "A thousand miles up in space, men wearing grotesque-looking suits of aluminum and steel are busily putting together rocket ships whose destination is the moon."

Science fiction? Not at all. Scientists predict that space platforms with rocket assembly plants might become a reality within a few decades. If so, man will probably be able to leave his own planet for the first time and visit his neighbor, the moon.

Actually, a trial rocket, carrying only instruments, might come crashing in on the moon at almost any time. Plans for such experiments have been announced by both the United States and Russia.

We are now going through a period of time in which the seemingly fantastic dreams of past science writers are becoming a reality. Almost every day, new announcements are being made telling of spectacular advances in man's conquest of space. Work along this line has been particularly active since Russia sent its earth satellite "Sputnik" spinning around the globe October 4.

Operation Far Side

Another recent stride forward in the conquest of the vast regions beyond our earth was made by Uncle Sam when he fired instrument-bearing rockets that may have gone more than 4,000 miles up into space. Called "Operation Far Side," these rockets were launched from balloons floating some 20 miles in the air over the Pacific.

Some observers regard the Far Side rocket experiment as a feat comparable to Russia's launching of Sputnik, which reached a height of only about 560 miles above the earth. These people contend:

"The American test rockets soared higher into space than any previous man-made object. They far outdistanced Russia's earth satellite in altitude. It is quite likely that continued experiments with these rockets will enable us to hit the moon."

Others feel that Russia's earth satellite continues to outshine our Far Side feat. They say:

"It took much more rocket power to push Sputnik through our relatively heavy atmosphere into space than it did to shoot the Far Side rocket from a balloon through the thin air found 20 miles above the earth. Though our feat was of great scientific importance, it isn't as useful for launching earth satellites or for firing long-range missiles as is the power system used to put Sputnik into space."

Meanwhile, our government also announced successful firings of experimental rockets designed to carry America's earth satellite into space next March. The first of a number of small, trial spheres will be shot up into space next month. We are putting off the launching of our fully equipped man-made moon until March, it is said, to give us time to perfect scientific instruments which will tell us much more about outer space than has been learned from Sputnik's earth-circling trips.

While American scientists are undoubtedly making rapid headway in the conquest of space, the Russians

also boast of spectacular progress along this line. Moscow says it will reveal new scientific wonders on the 40th anniversary of the communist revolution in Russia November 7. Some observers believe that the Reds might attempt to shoot a small rocket to the moon on that date.

Whatever the next step into space may be, a number of problems must still be solved before man himself can actually travel beyond his own planet. For one thing, a space vehicle must be equipped to protect its occupants from deadly cosmic rays given off by the sun. Also, the correct air pressure must be maintained inside the space ship, or the vacuum of space would make a human being's blood boil.

In addition, showers of meteorites are likely to bombard the space ships of the future. Vehicles traveling beyond our atmosphere must be built to withstand such a beating.

Another problem is to push the required heavy equipment into the sky fast enough to get away from the force of the earth's gravity pull.

Experiments are now going on to solve these and other problems of space travel. Men in giant steel and aluminum space suits are learning how to live in a vacuum similar to that which exists high above the earth. Animals are being sent into space in experiments to determine how the high altitudes affect living creatures.

With respect to rocket power, studies are under way on the use of nuclear fuels for pushing vehicles into space. Other plans involve *ion propulsion* power plants that would harness an electric charge for shooting craft to distant planets.

Still another idea, which scientists say may become a reality in the more remote future, calls for harnessing the energy of light to propel space vehicles. Called *photon propulsion*, this method could, it is believed, whizz a space ship along at a speed just under that of light itself, which travels, at 186,284 miles per second!

For Peace or War?

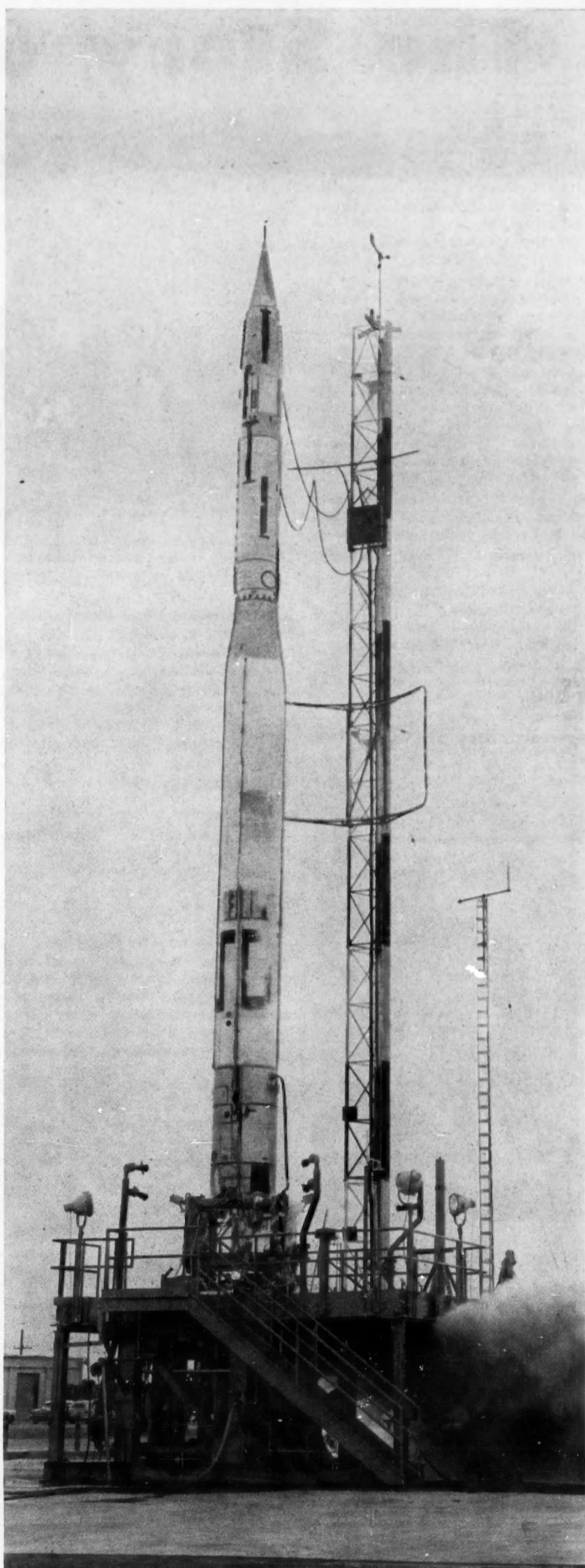
The race into space is closely linked with the global competition for new and more destructive weapons. The powerful forces used to drive objects into space are also being harnessed to shoot missiles at targets around the globe.

The Reds, as we know, have announced that their armed forces now have rocket-powered missiles capable of hitting targets 1,500 or so miles away. Moscow also claims to have successfully fired missiles with a range of 5,000 or more miles.

Within the past few weeks, Uncle Sam too has announced a series of achievements in developing new weapons. Our armed forces set off a number of rocket-powered missiles, including the *Jupiter* and *Thor*, that hit targets more than 1,500 miles away with great accuracy. Other successful tests involved the development of new missiles that are to be fired from vessels at sea.

We aren't quite ready for a trip to the moon or beyond as yet. But unless man first destroys himself with new weapons, we are likely to go on such a space excursion before too long.

—By ANTON BERLE



U. S. NAVY PHOTO
THIS TV-2 Vanguard type of rocket will launch United States earth satellites into space. Testing of pint-size satellites is scheduled to start next month in preparation for the launching of a larger one sometime next March. A Vanguard recently fired from the Cape Canaveral, Florida, missile center reached a height of 109 miles and a speed of 250 miles an hour. Vanguard is a Navy development.

The Story of the Week

Fitness Director

Nearly every morning, Dr. Shane MacCarthy (photo on page 6) goes for an early workout on his bicycle. He returns home for breakfast before starting his day's work.

Dr. MacCarthy is executive director of the President's Council on Youth Fitness (see page 1 story). He believes that Americans need more exercise to keep physically fit. So he practices what he preaches by getting plenty of exercise himself.

Born in Ireland, MacCarthy came to America at 17. He studied government at Catholic University, and later took up law at New York University. His title of "Doctor" was earned when he received a degree as doctor of law.

Dr. MacCarthy has served in a number of government agencies, including the Departments of State and Labor. He has taught government and related subjects at Catholic University and other schools in the nation's capital. He took over his present post in September of 1956.

Dr. MacCarthy is married and the father of 5 boys. Fit and vigorous at 49, he takes his family on frequent bicycle tours through the streets of Washington, D. C.

New Attorney General

When Attorney General Herbert Brownell resigned his post late last month, President Eisenhower appointed Deputy Attorney General William Rogers to take his place.

The new Cabinet member brings a wealth of legal experience to his pres-



WILLIAM ROGERS
New U. S. Attorney General

ent post. After receiving his degree from Cornell Law School in 1937, he went into private law practice for a brief time. He then became an assistant to racket-busting District Attorney Thomas Dewey of New York, who later became the state's governor.

During World War II, Rogers' career was interrupted by 4 years of service in the U. S. Navy. At war's end, the New York lawyer returned to his old post—this time under District Attorney Frank Hogan.

In 1947, Rogers joined the legal staff of a congressional committee investigating the national defense program. He gained nation-wide recognition for his thorough work in exposing dishonesty among certain officials connected with defense contracts for the government.

From the congressional post, Rogers returned to private practice for a time,



CONGRESSMAN Syd Herlong, Jr., Florida Democrat (2nd from right) discusses new trailer office with friends. Herlong equipped the trailer for touring the 5th Florida Congressional District, which he represents.

UNITED PRESS

and then became U. S. Deputy Attorney General in 1953.

Mr. Rogers, who is now 44, has a daughter and 3 sons. A Republican, he is a close friend of Vice President Nixon. The new Attorney General has the reputation of being one of the most tireless workers in the nation's capital.

European Union?

Europe hopes to take another step toward union. A special committee of representatives from 17 free nations is going over a proposal for expanding an existing plan for ending trade barriers among 6 European lands.

The present trade plan, known as Euromarket (a combination of Europe and market) calls for an end to trade barriers among Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany. The project is now up for final approval.

Under the new suggestion, the Euromarket idea would be expanded to include these additional lands: Austria, Britain, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Shift in Moscow

What does the latest change in Russia's top ruling group mean? Leaders and ordinary citizens around the world have been asking that question ever since Moscow announced a week ago that Marshal Georgi Zhukov was replaced by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky as Soviet Defense Minister.

Zhukov, a World War II hero, had been Defense Minister since 1955. He was a member of Russia's top ruling body—the Presidium—since last summer. It was widely believed that the popular military hero was second only to Nikita Khrushchev as a power in the Red regime. (Khrushchev is boss of Russia's Communist Party.) In fact, Zhukov is said to have helped Khrushchev maintain his position of leadership during a struggle for power within the Moscow government last summer.

It is not known at our press time just what Zhukov's new position will be in the Soviet set-up.

Will this action increase or reduce

the threat of Moscow's plunging the world into a deadly war?

Or is it of no real international importance but, instead, merely a continuation of the struggle for power within the Soviet Union?

Or is it an effort by the Russian Reds to gain greater support from their satellite nations and from Dictator Tito of Yugoslavia? (Zhukov, as head of the Red Army, threatened to crush the Poles within a matter of hours at the time they tried to break away from Moscow's control. Hence, he is even more unpopular than Khrushchev with communist countries that want to be free of Russian domination.)

As the situation in Russia becomes clearer, we shall discuss the latest happenings there in detail. We shall also explain how developments there may be related to Tito's increasing friendliness and cooperation with Moscow's leaders.

NATO and Science

One of the leading issues to be discussed at a forthcoming North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting has to do with science and defense. The get-together, to be held November 11 in Paris, will be made up of legislators from NATO countries.

One of the American delegates to the Paris meeting will be Democratic Senator Henry Jackson from the state of Washington. He is chairman of a special NATO committee on scientific and technical personnel.

Senator Jackson warns that Russia is now turning out about twice as many scientists and engineers as are all NATO countries combined, including the United States. He says he will ask the defense group to:

(1) Set up a program under which at least 200 western scientists a year will be given free advanced training, particularly in fields related to defense; (2) provide funds to help other science students in NATO countries complete their studies; and (3) establish programs for closer cooperation among scientists of all NATO countries.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower, during his recent talks with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan,

agreed to a pooling of our scientific knowledge with that of our NATO allies. The 2 leaders also discussed proposals for closer cooperation among western nations in research work on new weapons.

Russia's Revolution

Moscow will reveal new scientific wonders comparable to its globe-girdling earth satellite during the 40th anniversary celebration of the communist revolution in Russia. So says the Soviet Union's Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev.

It remains to be seen whether or not Khrushchev's boast will be borne out by events to come. At any rate, the world will closely watch Moscow for possible new developments within the next few days.

The big communist celebration is to take place on Thursday, November 7. It was on that date, in 1917, that the Reds ruthlessly crushed their opponents to seize power over the government.

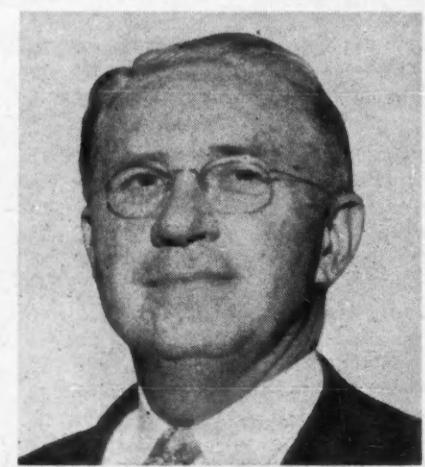
Though the Reds generally say they took power from the czars, who had ruled Russia for centuries, history tells a different story. The last czar, Nicholas II, was overthrown in March 1917 by leaders who sought to establish a democratic government in Russia. Their efforts along this line failed largely because Red gangs did everything in their power to undermine the new government.

Then, on the night of November 7 (October 25 according to the Russian calendar of the time), Red terrorists struck. They shot many of their opponents and seized government offices. Though armed resistance to the communists continued for a time, the Reds soon secured an iron grip on the Russian government—a grip they have managed to hold ever since.

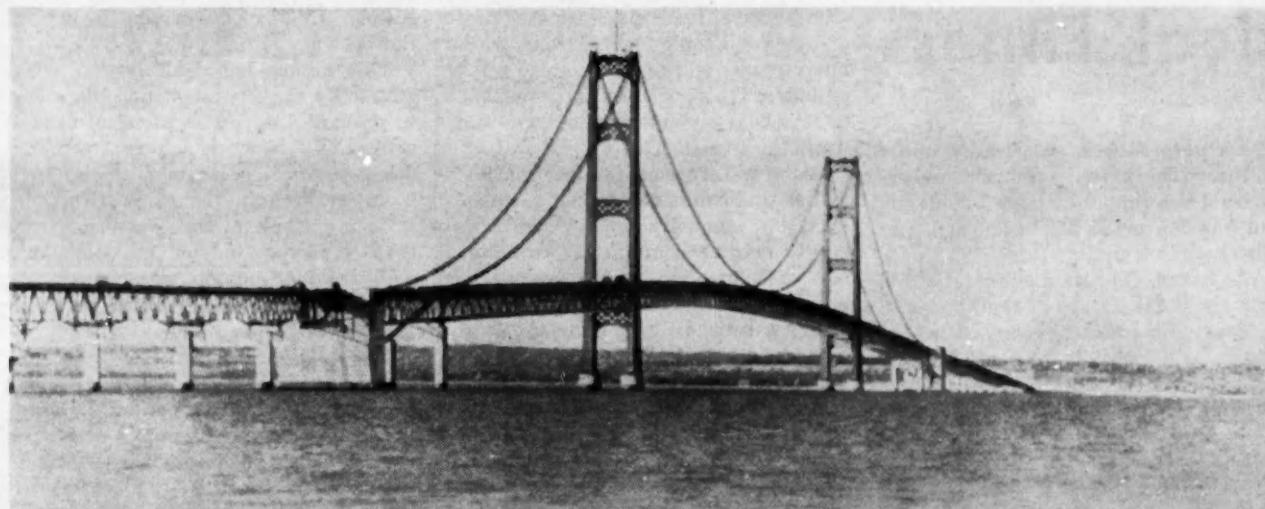
Missiles Boss

Congressional investigators are now collecting all the facts they can about our programs for developing guided missiles and other new weapons. The lawmakers are planning a full-scale probe into our defense projects later this year or early in January. Congressional investigators want to find out how our programs for developing new weapons can be speeded up.

In the weeks leading up to the congressional probe, and during the investigation itself, we shall undoubt-



DEPT. OF DEFENSE
WILLIAM HOLADAY, special assistant to the Secretary of Defense in charge of missiles development for the U. S.



GIANT NEW BRIDGE in northern Michigan crosses the Mackinac Straits, which link Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. The bridge connects Mackinaw City, on the south, and St. Ignace on the north. Length with approaches is 5 miles. Main span is 3,800 feet. Cars can make the crossing in about 10 minutes, compared to 30 or more minutes by ferry boat.

edly hear a great deal about a man who is sometimes called our "missiles czar." He is William Holaday, a special assistant to Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy.

Holaday, a 56-year-old mechanical engineer from Ohio, is McElroy's right-hand man in the field of new weapons. It is Holaday's job to see to it that the Defense Secretary has all the facts he needs to make the best possible decisions regarding work on missiles and other weapons.

This and That

Pakistan has a new leader. He is Prime Minister Ismail Chundrigar, a 60-year-old lawyer who has replaced H. S. Suhrawardy as head of the Asian land. Chundrigar, who is head of the Moslem League—a political party—says he will continue Pakistan's policies of close cooperation with the United States and its allies.

Guatemala is temporarily under military supervision. Troops were called out in the little Central American land to maintain order when trouble developed following last month's Presidential election. In the balloting, Miguel Ortiz Passarelli was the apparent winner, but his chief opponent refused to accept the election results. He maintains that the balloting was "fraudulent."

It is not known, at our press time, how long the Army will keep control of the Guatemalan government or when new elections will be held.

Uncle Sam has stopped further shipments of arms and other aid to Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia, at least for the time being. Our government took that action shortly after Tito sent an ambassador to communist East Germany last month.

American officials fear that Yugoslav recognition of Red East Germany might lead to increasingly closer ties between Tito and Moscow, and will undoubtedly make it more difficult to unite divided Germany. Also, the Yugoslav action greatly angered our ally, West Germany. That country has broken its diplomatic ties with Tito's government.

Probe Goes On

In recent months, we have heard serious charges of gangster influence and racketeering within a few of the nation's labor unions. The charges

were brought out during a probe of labor-management affairs by a Senate committee headed by John McClellan of Arkansas.

Now the McClellan committee has turned the public spotlight on charges that certain employers are guilty of wrong-doing. Senate probes have already turned up evidence that a few industrial plants and business firms made "deals" with thugs and gangsters to keep employees from joining a union. In a few cases, management has been accused of making agreements with corrupt labor officials to keep wages down.

Meanwhile, labor leader James Hoffa, who had been accused of corruption by the McClellan committee, has been temporarily barred from taking over as president of the huge International Brotherhood of Teamsters—a 1,400,000-member union of transportation workers and their helpers.

Hoffa was elected head of the Teamsters early last month. But some rank-and-file union members asked the courts to keep him from taking over that post on grounds that certain delegates who voted for Hoffa were illegally chosen and therefore had no right to take part in the elections.

A federal court has issued a temporary order barring Hoffa from his union post until his case can be more carefully studied later on. Then a final decision will be made as to whether or not Hoffa should be permitted to serve as the Teamsters president.

At the same time, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) has voted to suspend Hoffa's union from the parent labor body on grounds that the Teamsters "failed to oust corrupt leaders." A final decision on the Teamsters' membership in AFL-CIO will be made when that labor organization holds its convention in December.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) American Education Week, and (2) Asia.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

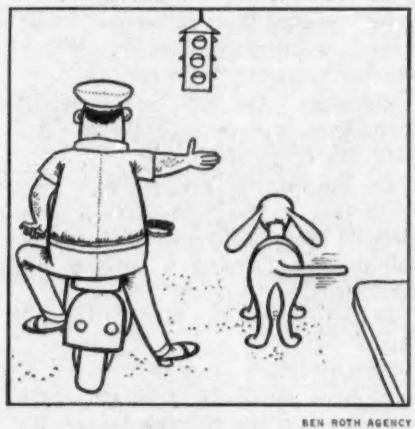
1. (a) disprove; 2. (c) commanded; 3. (d) explain; 4. (b) change; 5. (a) financial grant from the government; 6. (c) keen; 7. (b) obstruct.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Three cellmates in a Russian prison were talking about why they were there. The first one said, "I was accused of absenteeism for being late to work."

The second said, "I came to work early and was accused of being a spy."

The third man looked up from his cot and said: "I came to work on time and they accused me of buying an American watch."



Sign on a movie theatre:

*Extra Added Attraction
No Popcorn*

★
Ham: Want to hear a couple of dillies?
Sam: Sure!
Ham: Dilly! Dilly!

At the time of a tremendous atomic blast, an Indian was smoke-signalling a love message to his girl friend. Suddenly, a great mushroom cloud covered the sky. The Indian stared in amazement and then muttered enviously, "Gee, I wish I had said that."

Two motorists stopped head-on in the middle of a bridge too narrow for their cars to pass.

"I never back up for an idiot!" said one driver angrily.

"I always do," replied the other as he shifted into reverse.

★
The telephoning poll-taker asked, "Do you have your television on?" and the male voice replied, "Yes."

"Are others of the family with you?"

"Yes, my wife is here."

"To whom are you listening?"

"My wife."

News Quiz

Physical Fitness

1. How does our mechanized civilization discourage physical activity?
2. What report disturbed President Eisenhower about our nation's physical fitness?
3. Briefly describe the purpose of the President's Advisory Council on Youth Fitness.
4. Are our nation's schools meeting the needs of most students for physical education? Explain.
5. About what proportion of young men receive draft deferments because of physical defects?
6. What evidence is cited by those who feel that most Americans are sufficiently strong and healthy?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that the American people are getting soft? On what do you base your opinion?
2. Do you think that a national program of youth fitness is needed, or should this be left to local leaders? Explain your views.
3. What are 3 or 4 practical steps which you think your community should take to provide greater physical-activity opportunities for young people?

Geophysical Year

1. About how many countries are taking part in the International Geophysical Year? Describe its general purpose.
2. According to what pattern are the various observation posts located?
3. Where is the over-all headquarters of the IGY?
4. Discuss the IGY role of the Soviet and American earth satellites.
5. Mention some discoveries that the IGY has already produced, concerning (1) Antarctic weather, and (2) the auroras.
6. Certain scientists believe man himself is causing the world's climate to become warmer. Explain.
7. What is the "ionosphere"? What benefits may we gain from IGY discoveries concerning it?

Discussion

1. From the standpoint of science and technology, what do you think is likely to be the most important result of the IGY? Explain.
2. Do you or do you not believe that a scientific endeavor of this kind will really help to promote friendly feelings among nations? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about the background of William Rogers.
2. What is the purpose of a forthcoming NATO meeting in Paris?
3. Why is November 7 a special day for Russian Reds? Why will the world keep an especially close watch on events in Moscow on that date?
4. Identify: William Holaday; Shane MacCarthy; William Rogers.
5. What is the chief target of current investigations by the McClellan committee?
6. Explain these news terms: Euro-market; Vanguard.

References

Sports Illustrated, August 5. Several articles on fitness.

Journal of Health—Physical Education—Recreation. This magazine, published by a department of the National Education Association, especially emphasizes fitness in its September issue.

"The World's Greatest Research Project," by George Boehm, *Fortune*, June.

National Geographic Magazine, September. Articles on IGY Antarctic exploration.

Nation's Physical Fitness

(Concluded from page 1)

According to many people, these facts definitely mean that our nation isn't paying enough attention to physical fitness. Others feel that such a view is too pessimistic. They argue as follows:

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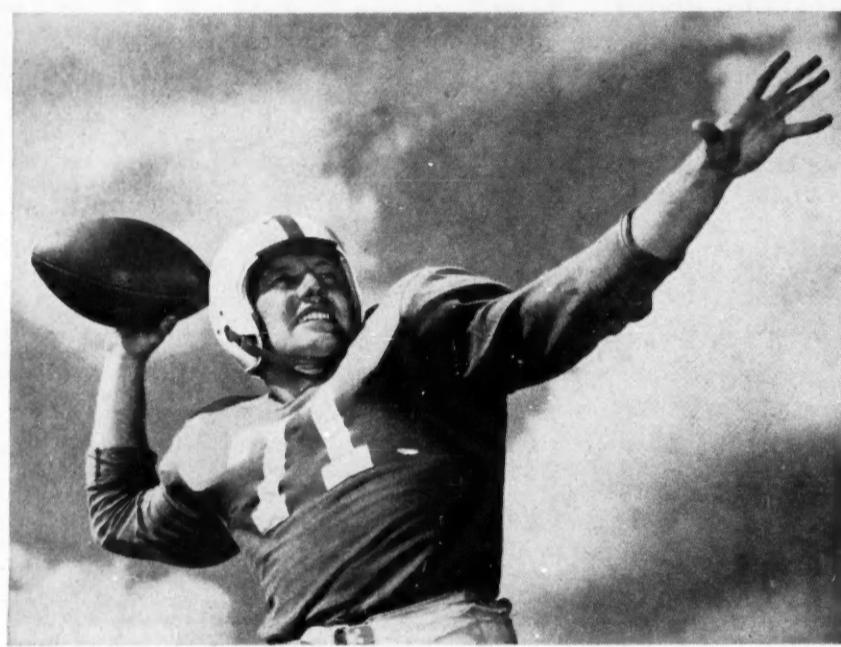
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A. DEVANEY, INC.

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have the stamina to play baseball for hours at a time, but not be able, without practice, to lean over and touch the ground without bending his knees.

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People who are optimistic about Americans' physical fitness can cite statistics showing that today's youths are larger and healthier than those of previous generations.

"Nevertheless," argue many observers, "all this doesn't mean that we Americans are becoming stronger and tougher. We are larger than our ancestors, and we live longer; but we are not nearly so rugged."

President Eisenhower is among those who feel that steps should be taken to improve Americans' physical fitness. Last year, after a national conference, he appointed 2 special groups to deal with the problem.

One of these is an advisory committee consisting of about 100 prominent citizens. The other, a "President's Council on Youth Fitness," includes 5 Cabinet members and has Vice President Nixon as its chairman. The latter group employs a full-time staff headed by Dr. Shane MacCarthy, Executive Director.

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In most cases a good program would not take much money. Often the facilities are already there. Just the leadership is lacking.

"Right now the President's Council on Youth Fitness is concentrating on 2 things: first, to get the *adults* interested in youth fitness; and second, to encourage the *elementary schools* to provide physical education."

The council and its staff members feel that a reduction in juvenile delinquency may be an important by-product of their efforts. Vice President Nixon has said: "A physical fitness program would be in effect something to create a safety valve for the excess energy of our youth, which is often responsible for juvenile delinquency."

The program, however, is not primarily aimed at curbing delinquency. Instead, it is designed chiefly to help the normal and law-abiding majority of our nation's young people.

If American youths—and adults too—are tending to become soft, *what are the reasons?*

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For a third reason, listen to Avery Brundage, an American who heads the International Olympic Committee. He says:

"We in America . . . think we are the greatest sports nation in the world. For many years we were. . . . But are we today? Let's not delude ourselves. We have become a race of grandstand and bleacher sitters. We think it is sport to find a good vantage point in the stands and watch professional baseball, football, boxing, and horse racing."

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The answer in many communities would be, "Yes, our schools have very good physical education programs."

But on a nation-wide scale, says the President's Council on Youth Fitness, the answer is "No." Less than one-half of our boys in high schools have physical education, and for girls the programs are even more deficient. Ninety per cent of our elementary schools have no gymnasiums. Schools are often handicapped by shortages of facilities and equipment. Also, they need about 6,000 more physical education teachers than are now available.

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Dr. MacCarthy: They are almost unlimited. For instance, supermarkets could be asked to make their parking lots available in the evenings for volleyball, basketball, or tennis. More streets could be blocked off for roller skating and games. Cities could have streets reserved for bike traffic only. School playgrounds and gymnasiums could be kept open during summers and over week ends, and in the evenings during the winter.

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Study of Earth

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In conclusion. We have sought to mention a few outstanding lines of research, as examples of the many projects that are being undertaken during the International Geophysical Year. This great scientific enterprise will add immeasurably to man's store of knowledge about the world and the universe, and it may also give the nations a valuable lesson in cooperation.

There remains this basic question, however, which the scientists by themselves cannot answer: Can we really secure lasting peace, so that the fruits of our research will benefit—rather than destroy—mankind?

—By TOM MYER



DRAWN BY CORYDON BELL (DOUBLEDAY)

FRENCHMAN JEAN BLANCHARD in 1793 made one of the earliest balloon flights in the U. S. He was aloft for 40 minutes over the Philadelphia area.

Historical Background

Man's Study of the Universe

WILL man one day reach the moon? It's quite possible. If man does try to travel away from earth, facts collected during the International Geophysical Year on outer space (see page 1 article) very probably will be helpful in making plans for the trip.

We are already in the age of exciting space exploration. The Soviet Union has launched its earth-circling satellite, Sputnik, and the United States is planning to launch one. Space stations, far above the earth's surface, may be next. If built, they could become stopovers for a trip to the moon.

The scientific revolution now in progress may produce more results in this century than all of man's past achievements in studying and exploring the universe—and those past accomplishments are great.

Earliest man knew only the small part of earth in which he could travel, and knew only the stars and planets he could see. In olden times, the sun and the moon often were looked upon as gods.

Some ancients believed that the universe rested on the back of a huge tortoise. The Greeks thought that a giant named Atlas held the world on his shoulders.

Many believed that the earth was flat. The Egyptian-Greek astronomer, Ptolemy, did teach that the earth was round about 150 A.D., but he mistakenly thought that it was the center of the universe.

It remained for the Polish astronomer, Copernicus, to reach the conclusion around 1500 that the earth was not the center of the universe—but that it and other planets revolve around the sun. The Italian, Galileo, developed and used the telescope for studies in the 1600's to support the theories of Copernicus.

Exploration, along with scientific study, gradually added to man's knowledge of the earth. The early Greeks knew little about our globe beyond the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, although Alexander the Great did reach India more than 2,000 years ago.

Marco Polo visited China around 1272.

It is generally believed that the Scandinavian explorer, Leif Ericsson, reached the North American Continent about the year 1000; but it was Christopher Columbus who opened the way to settlement of the New World with his voyage to the West Indies in 1492.

Magellan's ships circled the globe between 1519-1522. Ships had pushed into far northern waters by 1600, but it wasn't until the 18th and 19th centuries that we really began to learn much about the Arctic and Antarctica. Explorations of the northern and southern Polar regions are still going on, for our knowledge of them is not yet complete.

We noted that the telescope was an early and important aid to study of the universe, and it remains so today. Another great aid is the balloon. It came into use for studies of the atmosphere late in the 1700's.

Scientists using early balloons were at first able to make only limited ascents, for means of supplying oxygen in the thin upper air was lacking. With today's modern equipment, man can climb—by balloon or airplane—for many thousands of feet. An American Air Force major, David Simmons, recently took a balloon up 19 miles for scientific studies.

Although balloons and planes are used in studies of space, it is the rocket that may be used for a trip to the moon or another planet one day.

German technicians developed rockets during World War II which were able to climb 250 miles into the air and travel for several hundred miles. The Germans used them to bomb London and other British cities.

After the war, other nations stepped up their research work in rockets. The Soviet Union lined up some of the scientists who developed the German rockets, and these men doubtless greatly helped the communist dictators to develop missiles.

The United States also has the aid of a number of German scientists in the race for supremacy in rockets.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated October 7, 14, 21, and 28. The answer key appears in the November 4 issue of the *Civic Leader*. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. India's industries, which it hopes to develop through its second 5-year plan, are (a) all government owned; (b) all privately owned; (c) largely privately owned; (d) mostly foreign owned.

2. In order to help raise the living standards of her people, India has recently requested the United States to (a) give her much of our food surplus; (b) send her military assistance; (c) give her a half billion dollars outright; (d) lend her \$600,000,000.

3. The U. S. Supreme Court has recently declared that investigations by congressional committees may be conducted only for purposes of (a) helping Congress with its lawmaking duties; (b) uncovering subversives; (c) investigating labor-management problems; (d) informing the public about national problems.

4. Toward the end of last year's session, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down controversial decisions concerning (a) pay-television; (b) foreign aid; (c) the rights of persons accused or suspected of wrongdoing; (d) immigration.

5. The successful launching of an earth satellite by the Soviet Union has drawn great attention in the United States to our (a) program of missile development; (b) newer types of airplanes; (c) Arctic explorations; (d) medical advances.

6. Russia's satellite will probably have the effect of (a) threatening the U. S. with immediate invasion; (b) increasing Russia's prestige in the world; (c) bringing about immediate disarmament; (d) ending space experiments in other lands.

7. Today Queen Elizabeth's main role in the British government is (a) chief lawmaker; (b) a living symbol of national unity; (c) head of the majority party; (d) a final court of appeal.

8. One problem faced by both Britain and the United States today is that of (a) relations with colonies; (b) disturbances in the schools; (c) rising prices; (d) food surpluses.

9. The UN continues to be concerned about one of the great sore spots of the Middle East, namely the presence just outside Israel's borders of 900,000 (a) Russian troops; (b) American troops; (c) Syrian troops; (d) Arab refugees.

10. The total yearly contribution of the United States to the UN, when divided equally among our population, comes to about (a) \$10 per person; (b) 42 cents per person; (c) \$100 per person; (d) 5 cents per person.

11. The Turkish-Syrian quarrel is called a "global powder barrel" because each of these 2 nations has the backing of either (a) Russia or China; (b) Jordan or Lebanon; (c) Russia or the United States; (d) England or France.

12. One of the supposed advantages of a system of pay-TV would be that (a) programs would be of better quality; (b) it would help advertisers; (c) there would be fewer TV programs; (d) it would be of benefit to theater owners.

13. One reason why Russia has long been interested in Turkey is that the latter country controls (a) the Suez Canal; (b) the Caspian Sea; (c) the Straits of Gibraltar; (d) the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

14. October 4, 1957, will undoubtedly go down in history as the date on which (a) Milwaukee won the World Series; (b) Nikita Khrushchev was deposed; (c) a completely effective flu vaccine was announced; (d) a man-made earth satellite was successfully launched.

(Concluded on page 8)

Nation's Physical Fitness

(Concluded from page 1)

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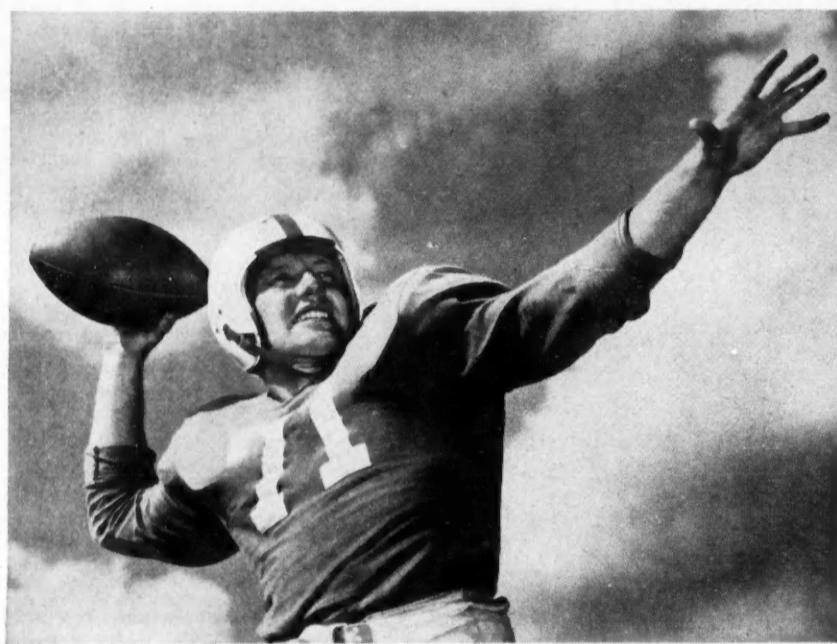
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Man's Study of the Universe

WILL man one day reach the moon? It's quite possible. If man does try to travel away from earth, facts collected during the International Geophysical Year on outer space (see page 1 article) very probably will be helpful in making plans for the trip.

We are already in the age of exciting space exploration. The Soviet Union has launched its earth-circling satellite, Sputnik, and the United States is planning to launch one. Space stations, far above the earth's surface, may be next. If built, they could become stopovers for a trip to the moon.

The scientific revolution now in progress may produce more results in this century than all of man's past achievements in studying and exploring the universe—and those past accomplishments are great.

Earliest man knew only the small part of earth in which he could travel, and knew only the stars and planets he could see. In olden times, the sun and the moon often were looked upon as gods.

Some ancients believed that the universe rested on the back of a huge tortoise. The Greeks thought that a giant named Atlas held the world on his shoulders.

Many believed that the earth was flat. The Egyptian-Greek astronomer, Ptolemy, did teach that the earth was round about 150 A.D., but he mistakenly thought that it was the center of the universe.

It remained for the Polish astronomer, Copernicus, to reach the conclusion around 1500 that the earth was not the center of the universe—but that it and other planets revolve around the sun. The Italian, Galileo, developed and used the telescope for studies in the 1600's to support the theories of Copernicus.

Exploration, along with scientific study, gradually added to man's knowledge of the earth. The early Greeks knew little about our globe beyond the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, although Alexander the Great did reach India more than 2,000 years ago.

Marco Polo visited China around 1272.

It is generally believed that the Scandinavian explorer, Leif Ericsson, reached the North American Continent about the year 1000; but it was Christopher Columbus who opened the way to settlement of the New World with his voyage to the West Indies in 1492.

Magellan's ships circled the globe between 1519-1522. Ships had pushed into far northern waters by 1600, but it wasn't until the 18th and 19th centuries that we really began to learn much about the Arctic and Antarctica. Explorations of the northern and southern Polar regions are still going on, for our knowledge of them is not yet complete.

We noted that the telescope was an early and important aid to study of the universe, and it remains so today. Another great aid is the balloon. It came into use for studies of the atmosphere late in the 1700's.

Scientists using early balloons were at first able to make only limited ascents, for means of supplying oxygen in the thin upper air was lacking. With today's modern equipment, man can climb—by balloon or airplane—for many thousands of feet. An American Air Force major, David Simons, recently took a balloon up 19 miles for scientific studies.

Although balloons and planes are used in studies of space, it is the rocket that may be used for a trip to the moon or another planet one day.

German technicians developed rockets during World War II which were able to climb 250 miles into the air and travel for several hundred miles. The Germans used them to bomb London and other British cities.

After the war, other nations stepped up their research work in rockets. The Soviet Union lined up some of the scientists who developed the German rockets, and these men doubtless greatly helped the communist dictators to develop missiles.

The United States also has the aid of a number of German scientists in the race for supremacy in rockets.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated October 7, 14, 21, and 28. The answer key appears in the November 4 issue of the *Civic Leader*. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. India's industries, which it hopes to develop through its second 5-year plan, are (a) all government owned; (b) all privately owned; (c) largely privately owned; (d) mostly foreign owned.

2. In order to help raise the living standards of her people, India has recently requested the United States to (a) give her much of our food surplus; (b) send her military assistance; (c) give her a half billion dollars outright; (d) lend her \$600,000,000.

3. The U. S. Supreme Court has recently declared that investigations by congressional committees may be conducted only for purposes of (a) helping Congress with its lawmaking duties; (b) uncovering subversives; (c) investigating labor-management problems; (d) informing the public about national problems.

4. Toward the end of last year's session, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down controversial decisions concerning (a) pay-television; (b) foreign aid; (c) the rights of persons accused or suspected of wrongdoing; (d) immigration.

5. The successful launching of an earth satellite by the Soviet Union has drawn great attention in the United States to our (a) program of missile development; (b) newer types of airplanes; (c) Arctic explorations; (d) medical advances.

6. Russia's satellite will probably have the effect of (a) threatening the U. S. with immediate invasion; (b) increasing Russia's prestige in the world; (c) bringing about immediate disarmament; (d) ending space experiments in other lands.

7. Today Queen Elizabeth's main role in the British government is (a) chief lawmaker; (b) a living symbol of national unity; (c) head of the majority party; (d) a final court of appeal.

8. One problem faced by both Britain and the United States today is that of (a) relations with colonies; (b) disturbances in the schools; (c) rising prices; (d) food surpluses.

9. The UN continues to be concerned about one of the great sore spots of the Middle East, namely the presence just outside Israel's borders of 900,000 (a) Russian troops; (b) American troops; (c) Syrian troops; (d) Arab refugees.

10. The total yearly contribution of the United States to the UN, when divided equally among our population, comes to about (a) \$10 per person; (b) 42 cents per person; (c) \$100 per person; (d) 5 cents per person.

11. The Turkish-Syrian quarrel is called a "global powder barrel" because each of these 2 nations has the backing of either (a) Russia or China; (b) Jordan or Lebanon; (c) Russia or the United States; (d) England or France.

12. One of the supposed advantages of a system of pay-TV would be that (a) programs would be of better quality; (b) it would help advertisers; (c) there would be fewer TV programs; (d) it would be of benefit to theater owners.

13. One reason why Russia has long been interested in Turkey is that the latter country controls (a) the Suez Canal; (b) the Caspian Sea; (c) the Straits of Gibraltar; (d) the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

14. October 4, 1957, will undoubtedly go down in history as the date on which (a) Milwaukee won the World Series; (b) Nikita Khrushchev was deposed; (c) a completely effective flu vaccine was announced; (d) a man-made earth satellite was successfully launched.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

15. Voting strength in the UN General Assembly (a) is the same for all members; (b) depends on population of member nations; (c) is greater for Security Council members; (d) is greatest for the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

16. Ill feeling between India and Pakistan centers mainly in their dispute over the province of _____.

17. Disputes over the precise meaning of the U. S. Constitution are decided by the judicial branch of the federal government, headed by the _____.

18. During the last 10 years in the United States, increased travel by plane, bus, and private car has cut by two-thirds passenger travel on _____.

19. Today the real manager of Britain's government is the man who holds the office of _____.

20. Great Britain and 9 of her former colonies cooperate as equals in the organization known as _____.

21. The United States has led the opposition to UN representation for the communist government of the large Asian nation of _____.

22. The UN agency which has the job of supervising certain "trust territories" is the _____.

23. The branch of the UN which has given more leadership than the Security Council is the _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

- 24. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 25. Harold Macmillan
- 26. Earl Warren
- 27. Dag Hammarskjold
- 28. Vyacheslav Molotov
- A. Prime Minister of India
- B. Soviet engineer of note
- C. Secretary-General of the UN
- D. Chief Justice of the United States
- E. Prime Minister of Great Britain
- F. Soviet Union's Ambassador to Outer Mongolia

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. In the United States a two-thirds vote of the Senate is needed to *ratify* a treaty. (a) approve; (b) draw up; (c) debate; (d) defeat.

30. As a Christmas present, the dictator granted *amnesty* to all political prisoners. (a) special gifts of money; (b) pardons; (c) back-pay; (d) better rations.

31. Congress has authority over interstate and foreign commerce. *Interstate* commerce is (a) illegal; (b) entirely within 1 state; (c) very profitable; (d) carried on by 2 or more states.

32. A Swedish author made an important study of American *mores*. (a) movies; (b) religions; (c) customs; (d) schools.

33. The *incipient* rebellion of the university students was put down by the government. (a) last; (b) beginning; (c) desperate; (d) previous.



EWING GALLOWAY

METEOROLOGIST inspects instrument which records duration of sunshine

A Career for Tomorrow

Predicting the Weather

SCIENTISTS in various corners of the world say they have already learned new facts about the weather during the International Geophysical Year (see page 1 article).

If you decide to become a meteorologist—technical name for weather expert—you may share in the adventure of discovering new information about our atmosphere and space. You will study the density of air at various levels above the earth's surface, the velocity and direction of mysterious, swift currents high up in the sky, and other conditions of the atmosphere that influence our weather.

Of course, much of the time you are likely to be concerned chiefly with making day-to-day weather forecasts. Using special instruments, you will collect information about the winds, clouds, rain, sunlight, temperatures, and air pressure. You will study this information and forecast the weather or make other reports useful to farmers, airmen, and others.

There are various specialized branches of meteorology.

Synoptic meteorologists, for instance, prepare and interpret weather maps.

Aviation forecasters and *flight advisory meteorologists* study the effect of weather conditions on aviation, and they supply information both to traffic control officers and to pilots in flight.

Climatologists study past weather data to predict long-range climatic trends.

Physical meteorologists are chiefly concerned with atmospheric conditions and cosmic rays.

Qualifications. For success in this field, you will need an aptitude for mathematics and physics, and the ability to do detailed work accurately. An analytical mind and the ability to evaluate results obtained in scientific experiments are important.

Preparation. Take a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you should take a college course with a major in mathematics, physics, or meteorology. If you want to have the best possible chance of getting ahead

in this field, you should plan on getting an advanced university degree.

Job opportunities. Meteorology is a growing field and the demand for trained scientists is far greater than the supply of qualified personnel. Many meteorologists work for Uncle Sam, either in the U. S. Weather Bureau or in a branch of the armed forces. Some work for business firms, such as airlines.

Meteorology is chiefly a field for men, though some women have been successful in it.

Earnings. Beginners who work for the U. S. government usually earn around \$4,480 a year. Most experienced persons in public service as well as in private industry have incomes of between \$5,000 and \$8,000 annually, though a few in supervisory posts earn as much as \$10,000 or more.

Advantages and disadvantages. Because meteorology is a relatively new field, it offers excellent opportunities for advancement. Also, jobs are plentiful and are expected to be so for many years to come.

But meteorology requires close attention to detail, and it involves impersonal facts and figures—wind velocities, temperatures, and the like. Whether this consideration is an advantage or disadvantage depends upon your aptitudes and interests.

Further information. Write to the American Meteorological Society, 3 Joy Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. For employment opportunities with Uncle Sam, and for information about special government student-aid programs in this field, write to the U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington 25, D. C. —By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Georgi Zhukov—gě-awr'gě zhoo'kōf
Ismail Chundrigar—is'mä-ēl choo'n-drē' gur

Miguel Ortiz Passarelli—mē-gēl' or-tēz' pā-si-ré'lī

Nikita Khrushchev—nyi-kē'tuh kroosh-chawf

Rodion Malinovsky—rō-dyōn mä-lij-naw'fski

Suhrawardy—soor'uh-wär'di

Trincomalee—tring'kō-mü-lē'

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 3.

1. The witness said he could *refute* (rē-fewt') the committee's charges. (a) disprove; (b) prove; (c) add to; (d) reject.

2. All citizens were *enjoined* (ēn-joynd') to respect the judge's decisions. (a) requested; (b) reported; (c) commanded; (d) encouraged.

3. The President himself will *expound* (ēks-pownd') our missiles program. (a) criticize; (b) reorganize; (c) investigate; (d) explain.

4. The *transition* (trān-zish'un) will take several years to complete. (a) new highway; (b) change; (c) new transportation system; (d) modern bus terminal.

5. A *subsidy* (süb-si-dē) of several hundred million dollars would be needed for the steamship lines. (a) financial grant from the government; (b) stock issue; (c) boost in passenger rates; (d) renewal of a previous loan.

6. This commentator is unusually *astute* (ăs-tōt') in his observations. (a) humorous; (b) dull; (c) keen; (d) prejudiced.

7. The new ruling did not *impede* (im-pēd') the work of the commission. (a) help; (b) obstruct; (c) contribute to; (d) affect.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a body in the solar system.

1. Our nation's latest high-altitude rocket experiment is known as the _____ operation.

2. Scientists have worked many years to overcome the force of _____ in order to reach outer space.

3. Capital of Georgia.

4. Last name of new U. S. Attorney General.

5. William _____ is boss of our country's missile program.

6. Neil _____ is head of Defense Department.

7. A famous Italian astronomer who lived during the 1600's.

8. _____, in Central America, has recently come under military rule.

9. His ships sailed around the world in the 16th century.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Ulan Bator. VERTICAL: 1. Ataturk; 2. Black; 3. Ankara; 4. Istanbul; 5. Boise; 6. Bayar; 7. Molotov; 8. cotton; 9. Greece